

The Boston Slave Sale.
Free Power—Not Yet.
Man Needs Hard Labor.
The \$3 Child.
By ARTHUR BRISBANE

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In Boston, 500 idle workers, among them soldiers, stripped to the waist to show their muscles, as slaves used to strip, were put up at public auction. The highest bidder was to get the men and their labor, but there was not a bid. Toward the end of the proceedings a small dog sold for \$5.

The failure was not complete. It is not new. Henry Ward Beecher, to help along abolition, sold a good-looking young mulatto girl at auction in Plymouth Church. There was good bidding there; Beecher was a good auctioneer. And in those earlier days there was more excitement about "human liberty, equality," and such things.

The chemists gathered in a convention far more important to the world than any disarmament conference, are talking of REAL things, harnessing the sun's power and the energy of our revolving earth. What they TALK of this year they will DO another year. To harness the sun that men once worshipped will be no more remarkable than harnessing the lightning that men once dreaded.

If we saw microbes, living on the rim of a great driving wheel, building little engines on the rim, instead of harnessing the wheel, we'd pity them. We are living on a driving wheel, the earth, and, instead of harnessing that wheel, we build little wind-mills to catch the breeze.

The moon is the donkey engine of our earth ship. It puts forth its power in the tides. We might at least harness that force. We live on the sun, since it creates all the food we eat. But, except in making photographs, we utilize none of its vast power, sufficient to provide with energy a million planets like ours.

You could make millions of dollars a year if you could invent a way to recover the petroleum that becomes mixed with water in wells. And you could make hundreds of millions a year if you could find an economical, commercial method of extracting the unlimited oil supply in shale. But please do not write to this column about it. The chemists daily tell of problems that need solving—fame and fortune in every solution—and all the problems will be solved by somebody some day.

In New York, twenty-five years ago, at "Old Delmonico's," Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, Nicola Tesla, holding up his elated glass, said to this writer:

"If you could release the force that holds together the atoms of this glass it would run any factory in the world for a long time."

That sounded like dreaming. Now every educated child knows that Tesla was right, and chemists are seeking the method of unchaining that atomic force.

That matter is made of atoms, atoms made of electrons, and those electrons of pure electricity, chemists now know and prove. So in an iron bridge or steel rail there is nothing more substantial than electricity. And what that is we don't know. But we shall know.

How much power has the sun? It illuminates and heats all within our solar system. Forty-five years ago John Ericsson, who built the Monitor, calculated that on a strip of earth 8,000 miles long and one mile broad the sun's heat would operate for nine hours every day 22,800,000 solar engines, each of 100 horsepower. More than two thousand million horsepower—which means that some day power will be as free as air.

It would be a bad thing now; men are not ready or fit to be set free from hard labor. They will need its wholesome discipline for centuries longer.

Dr. Charles Avery Doremus, in a learned AND human (rare combination) analysis of the work and discussions of the chemists, says truly that it would be a calamity for men to know too much too soon. "Man's intellectual development needs for his true advancement the balancing effect of a high moral state."

WEATHER

Generally cloudy and unsettled tonight and Sunday, mild temperature; gentle southerly winds.

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THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE

FINAL HOME EDITION

Massachusetts Girl Ready to Wed Herrick

MANY DEAD, \$10,000,000 DAMAGE, IN TEXAS FLOOD

HERRICK GETS SPICY PROPOSAL

Wooer's Note Says Beauty Struck Congressman's Kisses Can't Be Peppy.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The first proposal of marriage from Massachusetts in response to the bid of Congressman Herrick of Oklahoma, came from a Quincy girl, Miss Katharine Meroh.

Writes Spicy Note.

In her rather spicy note of proposal she writes in part:

"The trouble with you, Manuel, is that you are too perfect. A woman dreads a perfect man. He seems either too good to be true, or too sick to be living."

"Your blameworthiness makes me shiver. A kiss from such an amateur as you must be about as peppy as a piece of bread and molasses. If that 'stainless soul and body' stuff you write about yourself be true, Manuel, as a husband, you would turn out to be about as thrilling as a slice of rice pudding."

She stipulated his ranch must be clear.

D. C. WELCOME PLANNED FOR ARMS ENVOYS

Delegates to Big Conference Will Be Greeted by Prominent Officials.

The first step toward organizing a mammoth welcome to the delegates to the conference on limitation of armaments in November was made today by the District Commissioners at an informal conference held in the District building.

Cuno H. Rudolph, president of the board, was elected temporary chairman of a central committee to plan for the "comfort, pleasure and safety" of the visitors.

Meets on Tuesday.

The committee, which now comprises District Commissioners Rudolph, Oyster, and Kutz and twelve prominent citizens, will meet again next Tuesday afternoon in the District building. At this meeting a permanent organization will be formed and the central committee expanded to "take in representatives of practically every organization in the District of Columbia."

Many suggestions were made at today's meeting, but the committee adjourned without definite action on any of the propositions. However, it is certain that the entertainment that this committee has in mind will be one that will have no equal.

Those Attending.

Today's meeting was called by the District Commissioners, and the following attended: William T. Gallagher, Thomas B. Jones, Ralph Claude Woodward, Fred A. Penning, Samuel J. Prescott, Melvin C. Hazen, C. W. Byrnes, Edwin C. Graham, Thomas Bradley, Albert Schulties and Edward P. Colladay.

"At Tuesday's meeting the scope of activities during the conference will be tentatively planned," said Chairman Rudolph today. The meeting this morning lasted for more than an hour.

Powers Considering Proposals of U. S. on Disarm Program

The United States has made a number of tentative proposals concerning the program to be followed at the coming November conference on limitation of armaments and disarmament, and these are now being considered by the other nations.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

VET SOLD AS SLAVE SATISFIED

Would Rather Find Job Without So Much Fuss, but Is Bound to Eat.

By ALBERT SAVOIE.

(One of Urban Ledoux's "slaves," who was offered at auction to the person bidding the best job at a "slave" sale on Boston Common.)

Written For the International News Service.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—When I think of the time I have been sold and hungry since I got out of the army I sometimes wish I did not come back. I have suffered more since I got back than I did in France, and I was in some of the worst scraps before I got knocked out.

Three Days Foodless.

I would rather find a job without all this fuss, but what am I going to do? Yesterday I was in rags, without a place to eat. I went three days at one stretch without food.

I am unable to do heavy work because of a wound received overseas. The Government has only paid me \$1.20 because of this wound. I was in the army from the day the war started and served two years and three months overseas as a member of the 312th machine gun company, composed principally of boys from Washington, D. C.

I have been forced to let my war risk insurance lapse, but if I get a job I will be reinstated.

Asked Chance to Work.

I never thought when I was overseas that I would have to do this when I got home in order to find a way to earn living. I thought my country owed me a job when I got back, but instead I find some one else in my place.

I am not ashamed to be auctioned off. I am not looking for charity. All I want is a chance to earn my living.

Collapse of Dixon Starts Bidding on Boston Slave Mart

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Hysterical women wept and fairly threw money at Edward Dixon, a youthful former service man from Philadelphia, as the latter collapsed on the auction block yesterday afternoon on Boston Common while being offered for sale by "Mr. Zero."

It was the second day of the sale; part of Mr. Ledoux's plan to wake Boston up to its obligation to the starving, jobless and homeless. Dixon, a slender, black-haired youth in a greasy khaki shirt, without jacket, and torn blue trousers held up with a strap, broke down and cried as "Zero," in sonorous voice, recounted the boy's history. The lad collapsed and would have fallen had not "Zero" caught him in his arms.

As the pair stood there before the 5,000 gathered about the stand, women gave way to tears and had to be supported by those nearest them. Other women and many girls opened their purses and showered money, coins and bills, on the stand, many giving up their lunch money.

Woman "Ride In" Lad.

After the boy had been assisted to a seat, Ledoux called for bids.

"Never in the history of the republic," he said, "have you ever witnessed such a scene as this—this which demonstrates the great sorrow of the world is broken." He said that Dixon lost his father in the war, that his mother had recently died and that the lad was now homeless. He was finally sold to one of the many women, that crowded forward. One meal a day and sometimes none has been his portion, he said. Physicians said last night that this experience and exposure from sleeping on the Common would save his condition serious.

Ledoux was given an ovation as he came on the Common with his "slave" band, twenty-six men in all, many of them former service men. The men did not have to wait long before they were taken to a nearby hotel, where they were given food and shelter in exchange for their utmost service were heard. The bidding was brisk and exciting.

Within half an hour three had been "sold" and, in contrast to the rather meager offers of Thursday, upward of \$100 each.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

HOW SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, LOOKED DURING FLOOD OF OCTOBER, 1913



SAN ANTONIO IN CONSTANT FEAR OF RIVER FLOOD

City Has 115 Bridges Over Waters, All Within Very Limited Area.

"San Antonio has ever been in fear of disaster from the waters of the San Antonio river and Alazan creek," declared Charles J. Rush, secretary to Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach of Texas, this morning, when informed by the Times of flood conditions in his home city.

"With more than 115 bridges over the winding course of the San Antonio river—all within the confines of the city limits—the city lies in the pathway of trouble, as though welcoming the dangers that come with rising waters."

"Ever since the first flood recorded in the old Spanish archives as visiting the city back in 1817, San Antonio as regularly, every few years, felt the suspense that accompanies the knowledge that its people may awaken some morning following a heavy downpour in that section of the state, to find themselves surrounded by water."

"In 1913 the downtown section of the city was inundated from 4 to 8 feet. Men were fishing in the street, and the bodies of the Mexican quarter, near Alazan creek, were swept away, and property damage totaled thousands of dollars."

"The San Antonio Express, situated along the course of the river in the downtown business section was flooded, its presses being completely under water."

"Loss of life in the present flood, is probably confined to the poorer, Mexican section, where the people live in cheap huts unable to withstand the rush of the water, and because of their single story construction, offering no escape to the occupants."

The upper left-hand picture shows the Guter Hotel corner in San Antonio during the flood of October 1, 1913. White caps on the foaming, swirling waters are noticeable.

The upper right-hand photograph shows St. Mary's street, which was so flooded that boys were able to catch fish in front of prominent business houses. This street is included in the present flood zone.

The lower picture shows the flood at the office of the San Antonio Express, which was forced to shut down. The office again is flooded, and the paper, along with all other San Antonio dailies, has been compelled to suspend publication because of flooded press rooms.

SNOW FALLS IN MONTANA; MERCURY AT 34 IN HELENA

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 10.—With rain or snow in many parts of the State and unseasonably low temperatures, Montana today is having the first autumnal storm of the year. Colder tonight with the mercury near freezing is the weather bureau's forecast for the State.

The Rockies near Helena and the foothills were white. In the forenoon snow fell in the valley here. The lowest temperature was 34 degrees in Helena.

PLAYING CARDS FOR MONEY IS APPROVED BY COURT

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Card playing for money was given a clean bill of health by Magistrate McGeehan yesterday, when he discharged Eddie Sherman and seventeen other men arraigned before him on charges of disorderly conduct.

"So long as there is no gambling, in the sense of playing for a livelihood involved I don't see anything wrong. I play two or three times a week myself," said his honor.

TROOPS SEEK BODIES AND DRIVE HOMELESS FROM INUNDATED AREA

By International News Service

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 10.—Under military orders a "dead line" was established around the flooded area here shortly before noon today.

Soldiers and police then began to drive all persons out of the area. Thousands of spectators and homeless refugees were in the area and were hampering the work of searching for dead bodies.

City officials then began a survey of the damage and the loss of life and a conservative estimate was expected this afternoon.

SAN ANTONIO IS MANUFACTURING CITY OF TEXAS

Besides Being Great Cattle Mart, Is Also Rich in Historical Associations.

San Antonio, or "Santone," as the residents of the Lone State State affectionately dub the place, is the largest city in Texas.

The city is the mecca for visitors to the Southwest. It is replete with historical interest, being the scene of battles between the Texan revolutionists and the Mexican forces.

As a resort for persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases, San Antonio has long been noted. Within the past few years it has become favorably known for the curative properties of its hot springs.

Has Many Factories.

In 1903, San Antonio had 143 manufacturing establishments, employing from ten to 575 persons each. The wholesale houses control to a great extent the trade of southwest Texas and parts of Northern Mexico. The industries are largely dependent upon the stock interests of this section, but with the greater development of the agricultural possibilities through irrigation, they are becoming each year more diversified and more important. The city is one of the nation's leading livestock markets.

The first permanent settlement within the limits of the modern city occurred in 1718, although there may have been temporary parties of Spanish rancheros in the vicinity a few years previous. In that year occurred the double founding of the mission of San Antonio de Valero and of its accompanying presidio of San Antonio de Bexar.

These three colonizing elements—ranchmen, missionaries and soldiers—were joined in 1801 by a colony of fifty-six persons from the Canary Islands who formed the first regular municipal organization in Texas known as the Villa of San Fernando de Bexar. In 1809 the villa was raised to the rank of a city. Three battles were fought here during the Gutierrez-Magee filibustering expeditions of 1813, because of which and of the succeeding proscription San Antonio lost nearly two-thirds of its population.

Invested in 1853.

Under Mexican rule its affairs were materially improved, but American migration there was insignificant. In 1855 the Texas patriot army under Austin invested the place and on December 9, after a brilliant assault led by Milam, it capitulated. Here on March 6, 1836, occurred the storming of the Alamo, when the entire garrison of that mission fortress, after a desperate resistance was massacred by the Mexican dictator, Santa Anna.

Mayor O. B. Black estimated the dead at 500 at noon.

At 8:30 o'clock this morning Commander of Police Phil Wright put the death toll at 1,000. He asked Col. Thomas H. Slavin, chief of staff of the Eighth Corps Area, to proclaim martial law.

Property damage is believed to exceed \$10,000,000.

All of the lowlands sections of the city are inundated by waters overflowing from the San Antonio river and Alazan creek, swollen to torrents by a twenty-four-hour downpour of rain.

Twenty-one bodies, mostly those of women and children, had been recovered at 10 o'clock. From every part of the flooded area reports of additional dead bodies are being brought in, and as rapidly as possible, they are being gathered for identification.

Many Mexicans Dead.

The greatest loss of life was in the Mexican settlement in the western part of the city, where the flood waters engulfed hundreds of homes before the occupants had a chance to flee.

The south section of the city was also heavily hit. Hundreds of houses in this district were swept from their foundation and dashed to destruction against each other.

Every building in the business district here stood in water ten feet deep during the high-water mark of the raging waters, while a vast section of the residential section was submerged.

Five bridges spanning the San Antonio river, in the center of the city, were destroyed by the waters. Telephone and telegraph communication, trolley service and electric lights and power were out of commission.

The three newspapers were flooded and were unable to publish, and, with no news facilities, wild rumors filled the city, and relief work was badly handicapped.

Soldiers from Camp Travis and Fort Sam Houston were rushed to this city to prevent looting.

Red Cross workers were ordered to the city by Acting Eighth Corps Area Commander John Hines to assist in the relief work.

People Are Fearful.

The rise of the river began last night. Before midnight the danger was realized through the streets. Inhabitants were helped to their homes.

At 4 o'clock this morning waters had risen and began slowly to subside. As the torrent streets, entire

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